interior of the United States and western Europe. This is, briefly, merely the contrast between a continental and a maritime climate. Except for the Pacific coast, and to a lesser extent the most outlying points on the North Atlantic coast, the climate of the United States is prevailingly continental. Therefore in the United States.

generally speaking, inland locations should be better suited for aerodrome sites, as far as fog, haze, and low ceiling are concerned, than coastal locations. Especially will this be true for the Pacific coast as compared with regions east of the Rockies. This is in accord with Köppen's figures of fog frequencies in the United States.

NOTES, ABSTRACTS, AND REVIEWS

Meteorological summary for Chile, October, 1928 (by Bustos Navarret, Observatorio del Salto, Santiago, Chile).—The characteristic features of the weather were weak intensity of atmospheric circulation and very light

precipitation, even in the southern area.

Two important anticyclonic centers were charted—the first formed in the region of the Juan Fernandez Islands on the 5th, moved toward Chiloe on the 7th, and later remained stationary in the south for some time; the second forming in the same region as the first on the 20th. moved toward Chiloe and later, on the 25th, toward Argentina.

The depressions were of minor importance. Only three are worthy of mention, those of the 2d-3d and 12th-13th

off the middle coast and that of the 16th-18th in the far south. The first depression was accompanied by cloudiness, fog, and mist; the second by the same conditions and in addition scattered rains in the south. The third disturbance, which crossed the extreme southern region, caused rains from Chiloe to Arauco; it brought the most marked change in weather during the month and was followed by frost in the central region of Chile.

Rarely has there been observed such weak atmospheric circulation as that characterizing this month. The total monthly precipitation at Valdivia, one of the rainiest points in Chile, was only 1.29 inches (normal 5.28 inches) and at Santiago only 0.10 inch.—Translated by

W, W, R.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

C. FITZHUGH TALMAN, in Charge of Library

(Note.—Omitted this month but will be resumed in next issue.—Ed.

SOLAR OBSERVATIONS

By Herbert H. Kimball, Solar Radiation Investigations

SOLAR AND SKY RADIATION MEASUREMENTS DURING NOVEMBER, 1928

For a description of instruments and exposures and an account of the method of obtaining and reducing the measurements, the reader is referred to the Review for January, 1924, 52:42; January, 1925, 53:29, and July, 1925, **53**:318.

Table 1 shows that solar radiation intensities averaged decidedly above normal values for November at Washington, D. C., and slightly above at Madison, Wis., and

Lincoln, Nebr.

Table 2 shows that the total solar radiation received on a horizontal surface directly from the sun and diffusely from the sky was above the November normal at Washington, and decidedly below at Madison and

Skylight polarization measurements made at Washington on three days give a mean of 62 per cent, with a maximum of 67 per cent on the 5th. At Madison measurements made on two days give a mean of 75 per cent with a maximum of 76 per cent on the 6th. These are close to the corresponding average values for November at Washington and considerably above at Madison.

Table 1.—Solar radiation intensities during November, 1928 [Gram-calories per minute per square centimeter of normal surface] Washington, D. C.

Sun's zenith distance 75.7° | 70.7° 60.0° 70.7° | 75.7° 78.7° 78.7° 0.0° 60.0° 8 a.m. Noon Date Air mass Local mean solar time 75th mer. time А. М. P. M. 5.0 4.0 3.0 2.0 1 1.0 2. 0 3.0 4. 0 5. Q е e. cal.cal. cal. cal. cal. 0, 82 mnmm. 4, 17 5, 79 3, 63 8, 48 3, 30 4, 95 3, 45 3, 00 1, 78 cal. 1.06 cal. 0. 93 5. 56 5. 56 4. 95 1. 30 1. 18 1. 27 1. 59 1.30 Nov. 5..... Nov. 6..... Nov. 7..... Nov. 8..... 0.72 0.99 0.85 9. 14 3. 45 1. 59 1. 10 0. 92 0.83 1. 28 1. 31 1. 32 1.08 Nov. 23. Nov. 26. . 96 1.08 1 19 1. 09 (0. 92) (0. 82) +. 11 +. 09 +. 09 1, 28 (1, 59) +. 09 Departures... +.11+. 10 +. 10

¹Extrapolated.

Table 1.—Solar radiation intensities during November, 1928—Con

[Gram-calories per minute per square centimeter of nor	rmal surface[
--	---------------

				Madi	<i>s</i> on, W	is.					
				Sun	's zeni	th dist	ance				
Date	8 a.m.	78.7°	75. 7°	70. 7°	60. 0°	0.0°	60. 0°	70. 7°	75.7°	78. 7°	Noon
	75th	Air mass									Local
	mer. time	А. М.					1			solar time	
	e.	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	11.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5. 0	е.
Nov. 3	5. 56			1. 14							4. 37
Nov. 6 Nov. 15	4. 37 7. 04	0. 87	1.04 1.00		1. 38	1. 57		1. 21			3. 45 6. 76
Nov. 24	2, 87	1.01	1. 10	1. 23							3.00
Nov. 26 Means Departures	2.08	0.85 0.91 +.02	0.98 1.03 +.01	1. 12 1. 17 +. 02	(1. 38) +. 08	(1.57) +, 04		1. 13 (1, 17) +, 01			2. 62

Lincoln, Nebr.

	,	r			 -						 -
Nov. 5	5.41	0.81	0. 92	1.08	1. 25	1.44		1. 15	1.03	0.96	5.79
Nov. 6	4.57	0.83		1.03	1, 31			l	-	l	5. 36
Nov. 15	3.45						l	1.14	0.98		6, 27
Nov. 20	2.74	0. 91	1.08	1. 25	!	l					3.30
Nov. 21.	4.17		1.06								4.57
Nov. 22	3.00	1.13	1. 22	1.33	1.46	1.61	1:	1.30	1, 21	1. 10	2.87
Nov. 23	3.81			1. 20	1.35	1.51	l		l <u>.</u>		5. 79
Nov. 24	3.00		1.18	1. 30							2, 36
Means		6, 92	1.09	1, 20				1, 20	1, 07	(1.03)	
Departures		01		+.01				+.01			
		'				''-				,,,,,	

¹ Extrapolated.

Table 2.—Solar and sky radiation received on a horizontal surface [Gram-calories per square centimeter of horizontal surface]

Week be-		Ave	rage dai	Average daily departure from normal					
ginning—	Wash-	Madi-	Lin-	Chi-	New	Twin	Wash-	Madi-	Lin-
	ington	son	coln	cago	York	Falls	ington	șon	coln
1928	cal.	cal.	cal.	cal.	cal.	cal.	cal.	cal.	cal.
Oct. 29	266	169	146	122	127		+26	-15	-92
Nov. 5	258	122	242	106	144		+38	-43	+16
Nov. 12	211	114	156	91	109		+15	-24	-44
Nov. 17	182	137	246	91	96		0	+6	+44
Nov. 26	126	83	120	61	96		-27	-39	-64
Deficiency	since fire	st of year	on Dec.	2			-1,465	466	-1,843

POSITIONS AND AREAS OF SUN SPOTS

[Communicated by Capt. C. S. Freeman, Superintendent U. S. Naval Observatory. Data furnished by Naval Observatory, in cooperation with Harvard, Yerkes, and Mount Wilson Observatories. The differences of longitude are measured from central meridian, positive west. The north latitudes are plus. Areas are corrected for foreshortening and are expressed in millionths of sun's visible hemisphere. The total area, including spots and groups, is given for each day in the last column

.	Eastern standard	н	elio gra pl	nic	Aı	Total area	
Date	civil time	Diff. long.	Longi- tude	Lati- tude	Spot	Group	for each day
1928 Nov. 1 (Naval Observa- tory).	h. m. 11 16	-53. 0 -35. 5 -19. 0 +16. 0 +56. 0 +62. 5	301. 0 318. 5 335. 0 10. 0 50. 0 56. 5	0 +14.5 +13.5 +14.0 -15.5 -10.0 +17.5	108 15 31 123	15	369
Nov. 2 (Naval Observa- tory).	13 15	-39. 0 -21. 5 -3. 5 +30. 5 +72. 0 +80. 0	300. 7 318. 2 336. 2 10. 2 51. 7 59. 7	+14.5 +13.5 +13.5 -15.5 -10.0 +17.0	93 15 15 123 62	31	339
Nov. 3 (Yerkes)	10 58	-71. 6 -71. 2 -26. 7	256. 2 256. 6 301, 1	+21. 2 -15. 2 +15. 4		75 400 100	575
Nov. 3 (Naval Observa- tory).	11 39	-72.5 -72.5 -46.5 -27.0 +86.0	254. 9 254. 9 280. 9 300. 4 53. 4	+21.5 -16.5 +8.0 +14.5 -10.0	62 370 31 93 185		74.

POSITIONS AND AREAS OF SUN SPOTS—Continued

	Eastern standare	l	[eliograp	hic	A	Total area	
Date	civil time		civil Diff Longia Lati-		Spot	Group	for each day
1928 Nov. 4 (Yerkes)	h. m 10 38		256. 0 256. 3 300. 7	+21.0 -15.5 +15.0		75 375 175	62
Nov. 4 (Naval Observatory).	12 55	-75. 0 -58. 5 -58. 5 -31. 5 -13. 0	238. 5 255. 0 255. 0 282. 0 300. 5	$\begin{array}{r} -16.5 \\ +21.0 \\ -16.5 \\ +8.0 \\ +14.5 \end{array}$	46 556 15 93	247	95
Nov. 5 (Yerkes)	11 34	1	227. 7 241. 1 255. 6 256. 1 301. 0	+13.0 -16.1 $+21.0$ -16.0 $+15.1$		250 250 100 350 125	1, 07
Nov. 5 (Naval Observa- tory).	11 48		227. 0 240. 5 255. 0 255. 0 301. 5	+12.5 -16.5 $+21.0$ -16.0 $+15.0$	154 31 432	185	89
Nov. 6 (Naval Observa- tory).	11 38	-61. 5 -48. 0 -32. 5 -32. 0 +12. 5	226, 4 239, 9 255, 4 255, 9 300, 4	+12.5 -16.5 +21.0 -16.5 +15.0	201 31 463 93	154	94
Jov. 7 (Naval Observa- tory).	11 19	-48. 5 -34. 5 -20. 0 -19. 5 +26. 0	226. 4 240. 4 254. 9 255. 4 300. 9	+12.5 -17.0 +21.0 -16.5 +15.5	185 31 478 93	139	92
Vov. 8 (Naval Observa- tory).	11 28	-35. 0 -19. 5 -7. 0 -5. 5 +40. 0	226. 6 242. 1 254. 6 256. 1 301. 6	+12.5 -17.0 +21.0 -16.5 +16.5	170 31 478 93	154	92
Vov. 9 (Naval Observatory).	11 36	-22.0 -7.5 -7.0 +6.0 +8.0 +34.0 +53.0	226. 3 240. 8 241. 3 254. 3 256. 3 282. 3 301. 3	+12.5 -17.0 +9.0 +20.0 -17.0 +6.5 +15.5	123 31 401	108 139 46	94
Jov. 10 (Naval Observa- tory).	13 40	-8.0 +8.0 +9.5 +20.0 +22.5 +68.0	226. 0 242. 0 243. 5 254. 0 256. 5 302. 0	+12.5 -17.0 +9.0 +20.5 -16.5 +16.0	15 432	154 93 293	1, 06
Vov. 11 (Naval Observa- tory).	11 24	-85. 0 +4. 0 +20. 5 +21. 5 +32. 0 +35. 0 +80. 0	137. 1 226. 1 242. 6 243. 6 254. 1 257. 1 302. 1	+14.0 +12.5 -16.5 +9.5 +21.0 -16.5 +15.5	15 525	216 139 62 386	1, 42
Iov. 12 (Naval Observatory).	11 24	-70. 0 +18. 0 +33. 0 +35. 5 +45. 0 +48. 5	138. 9 226. 9 241. 9 244. 4 253. 9 257. 4	+14.0 +12.5 -16.5 +9.5 +21.0 -16.5	108 15 463	93 • 417	1, 25
Jov. 13 (Naval Observatory).	11 40	-70. 5 -58. 0 -29. 5 +30. 5 +50. 0 +58. 5 +62. 0	125. 1 137. 6 166. 1 226. 1 245. 6 254. 1 257. 6	-14.5 +15.0 -14.5 +12.5 +10.0 +21.5 -16.0	46 15 355	170 62 108 262	1, 018
Jov. 13 (Yerkes)	12 3	+53.0 +63.0	139. 4 226. 5 240. 8 248. 4 258. 4	+15. 7 +13. 2 +9. 6 +9. 7 -15. 7	300	190 200 100 100 625	1, 01
fov. 14 (Naval Observa- tory).	11 36	-59. 0 -44. 5 -36. 5 -15. 0 +43. 5 +60. 0 +62. 5 +76. 5	123. 4 137. 9 145. 9 167. 4 225. 9 242. 4 244. 9 258. 9	-14.5 +15.5 -22.0 -14.5 +13.5 -16.5 +9.5 -16.0	15	62 123 77 77 216	83
ov. 14 (Yerkes)	12 53	-44.3 -12.9 +44.9 +66.8 +78.7	137. 4 168. 8 226. 7 248. 5 260. 2	+16.6 -14.6 +13.5 +9.4 -15.4		150 75 125 150 500	1,000
ov. 15 (Naval Observa- tory).	11 38	-45.5 -31.5 0.0 +6.5 +57.5 +79.5	123. 7 137. 7 169. 2 175. 7 226. 7	-14.0 +15.0 -16.5 +11.5 +12.5	46 31 31	139 139	-,